

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Closing of the Summer Vacations—Preparations for the Coming Year—(Continued)

and teachers once more enter on the duties of obtaining and imparting knowledge. All the pupils have, no doubt, longed during some time past for the return of the school days, but as the un-

and pupils naturally think would have been useless as the vacation would have been a week longer but for Commissioner Gross, who managed

the meeting of the Board to be held to-morrow evening the schools will be opened on Monday morning when the teachers will be expected to be at the

posts. During the vacation a great many ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS have been made under the direction of the architect of the Board and the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs. Almost every school building in the city has been overhauled, the furniture repaired and the heating and ventilating apparatus put in order. The workmen have been obliged to "sly about," so that their operations might not interfere with the opening of the schools; and by the end of the work will be in readiness for the regular sessions to commence.

THE FREE COLLEGE

will also reopen on Monday with a full register. At the last examination some 530 applicants were admitted, making some 900 to 900 pupils on the roll. General Alexander S. Webb, who was chosen president by the Board of Trustees, has already commenced familiarizing himself with the duties of his position and the manner of working the college. It is said to be a man of rare executive ability, and under his direction the college is expected to take the foremost position among the universities of the nation.

The professorship of ancient languages and literature

ture, left vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. Owens, still remains unfilled; but an appointment is expected to be made in the near future. The Board of Trustees, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Tisdall and B. Siler, both tutors in the department, are working hard to apply the new system of instruction. Success either may have it is difficult to determine. Tisdall graduated from the college with honors 1889, and since that time has been engaged as tutor in the department. He is a very capable young man, a student and attaché of the college generally, well read, is a peculiarly successful teacher and has been about a month and a half connected with the college as tutor of Latin and Greek. Since 1881, and his long connection is ample evidence of his high standing in the college. He is now professor at the College of St. Francis Xavier, is named as probable successor to Dr. Owen. Mr. H. Bernman is, perhaps, one of the most thorough and capable of the scholars in the city, and has had a great deal of experience as a teacher of various branches in the college to which he is now appointed. It is interesting to note that the college make two professorships—one for Latin and one for Greek—is so grossly absurd that it will scarcely be necessary to mention polite consideration from the Board of Trustees.

doubt, meet with the approval of the teachers. The German question will be discussed at the next conference, and the teachers may be asked to express their views on the subject. The salary of the principal is paid according to the number of pupils on the roll of the school, but in addition the principal will probably take into consideration the circumstances and experience of the individual, and so regulate the salaries that the more deserving shall receive the higher remuneration. It is as proposed to divide the city into districts, increasing the number of superintendents to one for each district. This will give the superintendents opportunities to keep the schools under much stricter surveillance and have the examinations oftener, and the arrangement will be more than offset by the increased efficiency in the schools.

The German question will no doubt be agitated but the German will be in accordance with the views or wishes of the would be dominant class. The argument adduced by the German representatives in the Board that "so many Americans visit Germany for the purpose of acquiring a working knowledge of German and French should be included in the course of studies," will have the effect, perhaps, of killing the movement. Those who "visit Germany for the purpose of acquiring a working knowledge of German and French" should be included in the course of studies.

The Board of Education, although contemplating many changes, have been reluctant to introduce them too speedily, lest it might be feared that the cost of such an experiment would be too great to justify. With one very important amendment to the present system which should be made by the next Legislature is the total abolishment of the local "small fry" politicians and are ruled by the "big fry" in the wards. They recommend teachers' appointment or promotion as their "leaders" or "bosses" and that they should have no salary, but should work long and faithfully in their positions, and have no leave experience, but having the good will of the local rulers, promoted or appointed to fill higher positions in which vacancies may occur. The workings of this system are very different from the present one, and do more towards demoralizing the schools and disheartening the teachers than many people are aware of. The Commissioners of Public Schools should have a direct voice in the selection of teachers to the schools and with the proposed division

the city and appointment of additional superintendents this direct control could be readily and satisfactorily exercised. This, however, is what is eagerly the doings of the Board of Education, as the Board should not be hampered by the quibbles of pettifogging politicians.

TWO HOURS WITH THE FRENCH CABLE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science Visit Duxbury.

[From the Boston Advertiser, August 31.]

A small party of scientific gentlemen, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed its sessions at Saratoga last week, received and accepted an invitation on Thursday, 26th instant, to visit the cable office in Duxbury. From Boston to Kingston station by rail, thence by stage coach to the cable office, they brought the party to the landing. In an old but well preserved clapboard mansion of that quaint old town were found the headquarters of this new era of science. The party was cordially and warmly welcomed by the manager, Mr. Brown, and were

one brought into the presence of the fitting, massive life image which indicated, in symbols on a grand scale, the great distance between the two worlds on the other side of the Atlantic. Interpreting the first tremor of the image, or line of light, one which the youthful interpreter, who did not look the way that he was, calmly read, for transcription by my hand, I saw the words "New Orleans" at intervals. While inspecting the apparatus the members of the party received the following message fresh from France, which was repeated in English:

TO DUKEDRY, FROM BREET—Time, 5:28 P. M.
(Paris time.)

The company present their compliments to the ladies assembled at Boston, and hope to be able to send them news of the great international boat race that will be gratifying to all.

The usual rate of transmission is about ten or twelve words per minute. Looking for the mechanism of the apparatus, the inquiring visitors observed on their right, placed on a marble pedestal, a medium-sized spool of silk thread, with a copper wire, and on their left, a small sand-iron contrivances, in the centre of which a spool, suspended by a single silk-worm fibre, was a minute mirror attached to a little magnet made from a piece of iron wire. A beam of light from a lamp, and ended a beam of light was thrown upon this mirror, and from the mirror was reflected two hundred

front of the interpreter the flame-like image already mentioned. In transmitting from Duxbury to Presque Isle, the cable is 1,000 miles long, of two kinds of cable springs, one of which being pressed down at a great deflection in a similar manner, sending the image-flame to the right, while pressing the other cable spring up, the image-flame is sent in the opposite direction, sending the image to the left. Its undulations are thus interpreted:—A jerk or fitting once to the right denotes the letter *a*; a fitting once to the left denotes the letter *b*; a fitting once to the right and then three times to the left denotes the letter *c*; and thus letter by letter the words are spelled.

From the delicate instruments used for testing the electric conduction of the cable are shown, among which are condensers, switches and plugs, and, crowning all, the bridge static galvanometer of Sir William Hamilton, which we wearers of readers to tell of the telegraph and megohms, faint and indistinct, and microvolts, and all the terminology of conduction, resistance, electrostatic capacity and continued insulation, and the insulation of the deep-sea cable between Brest and St. Pierre has more than doubled in the last year, and in the month which has elapsed since this cable was first commenced, the insulation of Old Ocean, as is evinced by the fact that soon after it was laid the insulation resistance rose to 100,000 megohms per nautical mile, and is now increasing, until it is now 5,000 megohms per nautical mile. This improvement in the insulation of the cable is due mainly to the fact that the temperature or diminished temperature of the deep-sea is subjected at great ocean depths. The insulation resistance of the portion of the cable connecting Luxemburg to Brest is 100,000 megohms per nautical mile.

membered visit at the Cable House in Luxbury.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

A TEXT BOOK OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. With particular reference to the Diseases of the Pathologist. Anatomy. By Dr. Felix Von Niemeyer. Translated from the Seventh German Edition, by Dr. George H. Humphreys, M. D., and Charles E. Halsey, M. D. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It has been remarked more than once by celebrated physicians that the science of medicine hardly keeps pace with the progress of the age. During the year that the value of steam has been discovered and the telegraph has been invented the world has remained in almost complete ignorance of the remedial agents for cholera, consumption and several other diseases now ranked among the mysterious and incurable. In the march of science, therefore, lagging behind in the march of science, it cannot be said to have stagnated. Numerous important discoveries have been made, beneficial to human life and health and happiness. Everything of importance relating to the science has been, as the translators remark in the preface, presented to the world in a "multitude of excellent English treatises," almost rendering these volumes superfluous. Still, as the preface also very correctly says, "the sciences of pathology and therapeutics have made vast strides within the last ten years; and for very many important researches and discoveries in both these branches of medicine we are indebted to Germany. Professor Niemeyer's volumes present a concise and well digested epitome of the results of ten years of carefully recorded clinical observations by the most

illustrious medical authorities of Europe, together with many valuable and practical deductions regarding the causes of disease and the application of remedies such as we believe have not as yet been attained.

If the reputation which these volumes have obtained in Germany be considered an evidence of their value, it will be sufficient to justify them through physicians suffering humanity, there is nothing in the quoted sentences strong as they are in praise, to which we cannot knowingly subscribe our own commendation. The knowledge of medicine inclines us to depend considerably upon the judgment of physicians who are so close to the subject, and the merits of the merits of Professor Niemeyer's work, and that is all that is favorable. We have no doubt that the medical world in the United States will profit from the study of these volumes. Their translation will also be welcome. At odd times, during the past two weeks, we have perused the pages and contents of the book, and have found its contents awakened independent of the instruction conveyed and instruction afforded. But the principal reason why physicians would prize them at great value, even as they are destined to sell at a low price, is that they afford more than ordinary satisfaction that both the translators as well as the author are able to do justice to their professions, besides being thorough masters of the German language. Dr. Humphreys being "one of the best English physicians," and Dr. Haeckle, "the physician to the New York Hospital and one of the best American physicians." Reliance can thus be placed upon the accuracy of the translation. It only remains to be said

Magazine Notices.
The Overland Monthly for September is of more than ordinary interest. It is far superior to the August number in the quality of its contents. Among the most noticeable articles are "White Pine," "The Story of Herman," "The Affair of the Villa A," "Are Our Public Schools a Failure?" "The Pacific Railroad—Unopen," "National Characteristics," "Gold Dugging in Australia," "In the Track of Great Race" and "A Week in Mendocino." The remaining contributions are excellent in their way and the poetry is tolerably good. As usual the book contains a number of interesting illustrations.

Blackrock's Edinburgh Magazine, for August, contains "Cornelius O'Dowd," "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. XII.—The Painter," "Cant: a Monologue in the Vapors," "The London Air Season," "The Lords and the Commons," and two continued novels. All the articles are very interesting and instructive. The political papers, though argued from a strong Tory standpoint, are quite reasonable for the sake of their keen reasoning.

The London Quarterly Review.—The July number of this able review is well worth reading. It contains nine papers, among which those most deserving of special notice are "Eastern Christians," "Keble's Biography," "The House of Conde," "The Royal Engineers and Permanent Fortifications," and "The Truth about Ireland." The remaining review is also well written, and comprises "Scientific versus Religious Views of the Universe," "The 'Lancet' of a Year Ago," "The Argument of Design," and "Incan," the last named being of more than ordinary interest.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Our theatres will make an extra sport next week. "Formosa" will be the sensation at Niblo's Garden. "Dreams" will be the attraction at the Fifth Avenue.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at the Olympic.

"Blow for Blow" will be indulged in at the Comique.

And the fall dramatic season will be inaugurated at the Bowery.

The bleached blondes of the Thompsonian brigade of beautiful burlesquers have carried the Quaker City by storm.

The New York Conservatory of Music opens for the fall and winter season this evening under the direction of A. F. Lejace.

"The Great Boston Combination Company" whose

oper and actresses are still remembered in this city, open at Selwyn's theatre, Boston, on next Monday evening.

The Richings English Opera Company commences the season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on next Monday evening with a number of new singers and a large repertoire of new operas.

At the Metropolitan Theatre, Mr. Mitchell will inaugurate the regular dramatic season at the Louisi- velle Opera House September 13, appearing in the sensational drama of "Eustace,"

The theatrical company of Madrid has been leased by a Señor Riales for a term of five years. Ninety performances must be given each season. The season opens on the 1st of October with a strong company of Spanish singers.

Miss Annie Londondale, the original Nan in the comic ballets of "The Girl from Nothing," in this city, and at other favorite resorts, has just returned from a tour. She appears at Niblo's in "Formosa," after an eight years' absence from the stage.

At the Metropolitan Theatre, a new avante music phenomena, the one a violinist, the other a pianist, appear at the Opera House, Newport, on Friday evening, September 8, in a grand concert: to give an idea of the dejection of the fashionables sojourning there.

The Worrell Sisters—Sophie, Irene and Jennie—appear tonight at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in their pleasing comedy, "The Curious Case of 'Laila Rookh.'" They are in Brooklyn for two nights only, as they are to play in Trenton on Friday.

De Vivo, the well known operatic manager, made a flying visit to San Francisco about eighteen days ago, to arrange matters for the Brignoli season of operas, which commences in California on next Monday. He is connected with his visit and returned to New York all within the time above mentioned.

The Brignoli opera season in California commences in November at the California theatre, San Francisco. The leading artists will consist of Brignoli, Brignoli, Susini, Petrucci, Mancusi, Giara, Mme. de Brignoli, and others.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Closing of the Summer Vacations—Preparations for the Coming Year—Changes in the System.

On Monday next the schools throughout the city under the direction of the Board of Education will be reopened after the summer vacations and pupils and teachers once more enter on the duties of instructing and imparting knowledge. All the pupils have, no doubt, longed during some time past for the return of the school days, but as the vacation draws to a close they all naturally wish it were just a little longer. This latter wish some of the teachers and pupils naturally think would have been useless as the vacation would have been a week longer but for Commissioner Gross, who managed to defeat a movement to that effect at the last meeting of the Board of Education in July. However, the rule was adopted, and unless specially altered at the meeting of the Board to be held to-morrow evening the schools will be opened on Monday morning when the teachers will be expected to be at their posts. During the vacation a great many ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS have been made under the direction of the architect of the Board and the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs. Almost every school building in the city has been overhauled, the furniture repaired and the heating and ventilating apparatus put in order. The workmen have been obliged to "fly about,"

that their operations might not interfere with the opening of the schools; and by the end of the week all will be in readiness for the regular sessions to commence.

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will also reopen on Monday with a full register, the last examination some 530 applicants were admitted, making some 900 to 990 pupils on the roll. General Alexander S. Webb, who was chosen president by the Board of Trustees, has already commenced familiarizing himself with the duties of his position and the manner of working the college. It is said to be a man of rare executive ability, and under his direction the college is expected to take the foremost position among the universities of the nation.

The professorship of ancient languages and literature, late vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. Owens, still remains unfilled; but an appointment will probably be made at an early meeting of the Board. Mr. B. Silber, in the department, are sought to obtain the appointment, but what chances of success are there? Mr. Silber is a young man, Mr. W. T. Tidall graduated from the college with honors in 1869, and since that time has been engaged as tutor in the college. He is a great favorite among the students and among the faculty generally, well read, is a peculiarly successful teacher and an untiring student. Mr. Silber has been connected with the college since 1865, and since 1870, and his long connection is ample evidence of his efficiency. Mr. Charles Hiererman, Ph. D., is professor at the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and has been at that institution for many years. He is a German, and is, perhaps, one of the most thoroughly drilled Latin and Greek scholars in this country, and he is a man of great attainments in the various branches in the college to which he is now attached. The idea of dividing the office so as to make two professorships—one for Latin and one for Greek—has been suggested, and it is expected to receive more than polite consideration from the Board.

of Trustees. THE CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM are spoken of and will no doubt be made by the Board of Education at an early day. Among the principal changes spoken of is one which will, it is believed, will be to make the school year longer. It is proposed to graduate the scale of teachers' pay according with their term of service. At present the pay is graduated according to the number of years in the roll of the school. It is believed that the Board will probably take into consideration the circumstances and experience of the individual teacher in making the scale of pay. The teacher shall receive the higher remuneration. It is also proposed to divide the city into districts, increased to six, and to assign one to each district. This will give the superintendent opportunities to keep the schools under much stricter surveillance and have the examinations officer, and the principal of the schools, and the arrangement will be more than offset by the increased efficiency in the schools.

THE GERMAN question should be agitated, but will scarcely be settled in accordance with views or wishes of the would be dominant class. The argument adduced by the German representative is that the United States is a free country, and the Continent for business or pleasure that a regular knowledge of German and French should be insisted upon. It is true that the United States is, perhaps, of killing the movement. Those who "for the continent for business or pleasure" can afford to learn the languages and the exorbitant cost of the modicum now required. The following studies tend to show that the experiment would entirely too expensive.

OF THE question of religion, although contemplating many changes, have been reluctant in introducing them too speedily, lest it might be feared that the

with. One very important amendment to the present system which should be made by the next Legislature is the total abolishment of the local school boards. The trust in the hands of the "small fry" politicians and are ruled by the "big game" politicians. The teachers are "leaders" in the wards. They recommend teachers for appointment or promotion as their "leaders" can be trusted. The teachers who have served long and faithfully in their positions and have long experience, but having the good will of the rulers, promoted or appointed to fill higher positions in which vacancies may occur. The workings of the present system are utterly ridiculous and do more towards demoralizing the schools and disheartening the teachers than many people are aware of. The Commissioners of Public Schools should have the direct control of the schools and to the schools and with the proposed division

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one brought into the presence of the fitting, man-like image which indicated, in symbols on a graduated scale, the distance of the vessel from the other side of the Atlantic. Intersecting the tremor of the image, or line of light, one inch length and one-eighth of an inch in breadth, the youthful electrician, who did not look the wizard that was being called upon to perform his assistant, a message in which occurred at intervals the words "New Orleans," "Citizens," &c., &c. While unveiling the apparatus the members of the committee received a message from France, sent expressly to them—

(Paris time.)

TO DUKUBBY, FROM BREAST-TIME, 5:20 P. M.

The company present their compliments to the assembly at Boston, and hope to be able to send them news of the great international host race that will be gratifying to both.

The usual rate of transmission is about ten or twelve words per minute. Looking for the mechanism by which these wonderful results were obtained, the inquiring visitor was directed to the right place on the pedestal, a medium-sized spiral of wire, covered copper wire, said to consist of several thousand turns or convolutions, in the centre of which

place, since it is attached to a little magnet made from a piece of watch spring. From a lamp properly placed and shaded a beam of light was thrown upon the screen and the image of the object was projected on the dried lines engraved upon the graduated screen in front of the interpreter the flame-like image already mentioned. The cause of the image from Duxbury to the interpreter, with its right hand, was the set of keys or springs, one of which being pressed caused at first a deflection in a similar mirror, sending the image to the left, and then, after a short time, the key deflects the mirror at Brest in the opposite direction, sending the image to the left. Its indications are thus interpreted: the letter a denotes once to the right, the letter b the letter a twice, the letter c a fitting once to the right and then three times to the left denotes the letter b ; and thus letter by letter the message is sent.

Passing to an adjoining room the delicate instruments used for testing the electric conduction of the cables are shown, among which are condenser, galvanometer, battery, and other electrical apparatus, switches and plugs, and, crowning all, the wonderful Atlantic galvanometer of Sir William Hamilton, which is capable of measuring the resistance of cables, ohms and megohms, farads and megafarads to telegraph cables, and microvolts, and all the terminology of conductance, resistance, electrostatic capacity and continuous current, and the use of the instruments is explained. We learn that the insulation of the deep-sea cable between Brest and St. Pierre has more than doubled in resistance since the cable was first committed to the embrace of Old Ocean, as is evinced by the fact that soon after it was laid the insulation resistance rose from 3,500 megohms to 10,000 megohms, and is now increasing, until it is now 5,000 megohms per nautical mile. This improvement in the insulation of the cable is due to the fact that the insulation is so cold and coldness or diminished temperature increases the resistance, as is shown by the fact that the insulation is suspected at great ocean depths. The insulation resistance of the portion of the cable connecting Luxemburg with Brest, which tests warmly, is 10,000 megohms per nautical mile.

Byron being born in 1788 and 1792, and they separated upon January 15, 1810, having been married only one year and thirteen days; but they never lived together again, and he died within the first six weeks of marriage, and "heil has no fury like a woman scorned," especially regarding the cynical regard of marriage. It has been said that the noble, good-looking, good-looking, and intelligent as she discovered maternity she refused marital rights to the King, her husband; nor could she have been so unkind to the King, who was the father of a life's mission was to a mother, and when that by proof, was even indicated the woman should have no further knowledge of man. What, however, the King's philosophy was, Byron, and certainly not of her niece Lord, George, the Baron Byron of Rochdale. What, then, caused the sexual separation, and finally the marriage? The answer is, the King's philosophy was the chief cause. In the sixth week of their marriage, and during a jealous mood, Lady Byron fearfully received a remark of a love-memory of Lord Byron's, which she thought was the cause of her marriage. Mary Chaworth was very unhappy in her marriage. It might have been different had we married. Upon this sighing remark Lady Byron instantly replied, "I am not in the least interested in your marriage. Mary Chaworth rejected you for your deformity, as I did once, and it had been better if I had still rejected a man with a devil's foot and with those eyes, which she thought were the most beautiful in Byron, sensitive as the quivering aspen leaf upon that very fact of his deformity—his 'course of life,' as she has been called—his 'course of life,' as she has been called—as dangerous in the eyes of the world, and from that moment ceased all sexual knowledge of his wife and as the King's philosophy was, Byron, and certainly not of her own apartments; and thus in solitude sought those friends best entitled to advise. Lady Byron, in another evil moment, as if destiny was against her, she was the cause of her own ruin, and the human being who was the cause

My Miss Mowbrake had formerly rejected Lord Byron. She came, and, of course, took sides with the victor. But she was not a woman of much influence, and sanctioned even the brutal remarks upon the deformity of the husband, and which was made in the presence of the bride, by the bridegroom, that the wounded poet's brother sent for the faithful and devoted Augusta, his half sister. She was his senior by five years—she having been born in 1776, and he in 1789. She was the daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Leigh, wife of Colonel George Leigh, of the British army, and the mother of a child born of that marriage, who was named after her mother. At the time of age, and Lady Byron only twenty-three years.

Except at about the marriage period this was the first time that Lady Byron had seen the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. She felt the same about the marriage, and insult and wrong her brother had received, and would well weight the slight, fragile form and the delicate features of the young bride, and the calm before the majestic figure, the queenly dignity of the intellectual and mild look of sisterly reproach, coming from the Lady Augusta, dignified by that title in the eyes of the world, and who was, in fact, a *gentilissima*—a very "lady of ladies," and as such, was finally honored by the Queen of Great Britain, and the Princess of Wales, and the Princess of Prussia, and the latter part of the month of February, and the honorable Mrs. Colonel Leigh in the middle of March, 1819, what followed established that the marriage had become the marriage of convenience, and worse, being a female; and the latter, the Lady Augusta, a species of innocent Desdemona; the first resolution of the brother upon the arrival of his sister, was to wish that she should separate from his wife, and that by legal document, to the child, as she was, and was successfully resisted by the honorable Mrs. Leigh, upon the paternal ground that, as Lady Byron was the mother, should the husband separate by a legal document, or otherwise, before the birth, it would be the same as taking away the child, as she was, and the true fact. This argument was conclusive, and with Lord Byron; for he never doubted the chastity of his wife, and would endure his wife's

that of the future unborn innocent child. He therefore concluded to remain domiciled until after the birth of the child, and then to leave his mother, to separate, at least for a time; but the mother took place, from the malice of "the female monster," which made Byron finally determine to be separated from his mother, and to leave her in the mutilated character of the beauty of Lady Augusta; it thus formed a perfect contrast with Lady Byron's, and was a more striking and more beautiful than the latter. The matter to create that feeling towards Augusta, and finally of a criminal suspicion, instigated by the Greek physician, who urged the natural fact to the mother, to believe, that the Lord Byron was only the half sister of the poet. This poisonous suggestion having entered the brain of Lady Byron, it permeated her intellect until she became upon the false path as a monomaniac, and thence she lived and died as such. The first scene of the drama, in which the artist, in a scene of quarrel, that Lord Byron was indirectly accused by Lady Byron with the Greek physician, and the suspicion of his mother, was not without foundation." This false and malignant aspersion upon his sister and the wife of his friend, was the first step towards the ruin of the poet, regarding his deformity, determined Lord Byron to confront after the announcement of Lady Byron the poet's detractors, and they were abashed and humiliated, and Lady Byron cast the responsibility upon the Greek physician, whom the poet had immortalized in the sketcho.

Born in a garret, in the kitchen bred;
 Born to rise to deck her mistress' head, &c.

It is a being that is created against the laws of man, and not of God; emanating from a monstrous nature upon the ground of false, malignant and demoniacal superstitions.

Following the above scene, Lord Byron made and executed his last will and testament on the 19th of July, 1816, leaving all his property to his wife, Anne Byron, and his children, "the said Anne Esq., and in the same will he writes the 'Last Will and Testament of Lord Byron, and his children I may have being otherwise provided for.' The former will, made in 1815, was by law vacated and void by his marriage in 1816.

On the 10th of December, 1816, the only child of Lord Byron and Lady Byron was born, some time previously to this event the mother had sought reconciliation with her husband, and he had agreed to her resolution to separate. She expressed contrition, repentance and entire disbelief in the criminal suggestion; and as a public confession of her injustice.

mark this (not Stowe) that the unborn child, if a girl, should not only be named Ada, the father's selection, but also Augusta, impressing that innocent child with the support of the father's name, "in sympathy with the casket of human nature." By the justice of God it was so; and the child was baptized "Ada Augusta," and as she grew up, "Ada" and "Aunt" were married, she used the name in preference to her father's. Her mother and her sister, and thence she became alienated from her mother. Lady Byron had the lingering hope of her husband's return from England, and "madness" was suggested by the issue. She was only expected the issue; for they separated within six weeks after Ada Augusta's birth.

The day of separation came (January 15, 1816), but the day of the interview was not the interview. It was entirely false and unnatural, and also maintaining in its criminal assertion. The authors writes that "Lady Byron went into her husband's room, where she was met by the father, who said, 'I am glad to see you sitting together, and said, 'Byron, I come to you as goodby.'" etc. There is falsity in the very phrase "Byron." The ignorance of Mrs. Stowe as to the facts of the philosophy of the separation, and with and betrayed her. Ladies and gentlemen of

[illegible]

another fiction; and well it might be, since the
freed, and always at night guarded his master's
or as formerly when at Newstead. There in the
the noble dog was the playful companion
of his master, and "Bobby" left the
monastic staircase of the ancient Abbey.

On April 28, 1816, Lord Byron left England forever,
and never returned. He was thirty years of age
when he died at the early age of thirty-five, and
his marble tablet to his memory over his grave in
the village church near St. James. There he was erected
in the year 1820, and on it was written the
following inscription:

Thou stood'st, as stands a lovely tree,
That, still unbroken though gently bent,
Bore the full weight of many a burdened
limb, though above a monument.

The foregoing narrative and solemn denial of the
slander I received from the Hon. Mrs. Augusta
Leigh, personally at her residence in St. James
Palace, London, and by the Hon. St. James
Palace, as I will prove.

LADY BYRON AND THE "FATHER'S CHILD."

When Lady Byron was born, she was abandoned
to, with the lavo goddess, to bring up
and educate the daughter in total ignorance of her
father, and especially as to his talents as an author.
She was brought up in the most secluded manner
until after her marriage, when one day in her husband's
library she first saw a volume entitled
"The Father's Child," which she read, and
"the world 'bring up' his daughter correctly and
happily; for in 1822, when she was eight years old, he
sent her to Lady Kensington, and he should not inter-
fere with her education, but let her be brought up
to Lady Byron's justice in that respect, and
trusted her entirely to her. I have seen and read
this book, and it is a very interesting and
valuable. Now, see how Lady Byron fulfilled her duty
and its results. The daughter by her marriage be-
came the King's, and subsequently the Countess of
Gloveshire, by her husband, and during the earl's
entire life one period the daughter was very ill
and had not seen her mother for a long

[illegible][illegible]

loo—and having read my "Biography of General Harrison," he was pleased to say that while I was writing it, I had been mistaken as to his death in regard to the only event of his life which justice had not been done, viz.,—"It is as if we have never said anything about the Duke of Wellington." I could not, truly, But King Louis XV was inexorable." The Duke of Wellington then me circumstances of proof, which are now made manifest by the Duke's own wife, and in manner Lord Byron wished justice upon theme, viz., that in regard to his sister-in-law, she was a woman of noble mind, and to suffer unmerited censure to rest upon his posterity." To the Countess Gutcheon, who was present at the funeral of the late (formerly Speaker of the House of Commons) John D'Oursay and the Cornwall Trelawney solemnly denied the truth of the imputation, a person of gentle manners and of most solemn conversation. There is, however, another person whose personality is so well attested that it is proof of the criminal, and all other doubts are received with equal reverence.

The Duke of Wellington died at the residence of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, on April 10, 1842. There were present, among others, Count Pietro Gamba, the brother of the Countess Gutcheon; the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of the valet, and Colonel the Hon. Leices Stanhope, afterwards the Earl of Harrington. He died at five o'clock, after suffering during the day of his death, extending over a period from 1836 for more than twenty years. I was intimate with him for many years, and he has been invited guest in London and at Ashburnham House country residence. This was the democratic man, who was free press in London, and was the patriotic champion of the

democrat Lord Byron, for the freedom of the class
of Marathon and Militades, and towards the
soldiers of the world, to pursue the life of
of £16,000 (\$80,000). Within the wings of
great poet Lord Byron requested all to leave
chamber except Colonel the Hon. Leicester St.
hope. The poet then knew that he was dying, a
charged to his friend, to be buried in the
charge of my dead body to England. See that I
buried in the grave of my mother." [Both the
dying wishes were fulfilled by the friend.]
years ago, a woman accused a soldier
that the former accusation by lady Byron against
and my faithful sister was

I lie, an odious, damned lie!
Upon my soul, I pleaded the lie,
and so defend us with again and again.

Colonel Stanhope took the hand of his dear

friend, and said:—"Byron, the name of August being added to that of Ada at the baptism of your son, is the most illustrious of Lady Byron, as it is mine by my sister, dispenser of the good and bad to me if you would be happier send your dying declaration by your confidential valet, Fletcher, and ornament him with a diamond ring, and your death denouncing him to do so, and say, 'Send Fletcher to my sister to me. God bless you, Stanhope. Of all men you are the best love.' You will live to see the freedom of this classic land when I shall be no more. Adieu!"

It was a mad man, a mad man, said Fletcher to his friend forever, and within half an hour the valet Fletcher was at the bedside of his dying master. Then took place the oft-repeated broken sentence, "I am a mad man, a mad man," which explained the previous interview with Colonel Stanhope, and said to my sister—tell her—go to Lady Byron—you will see her, and say—"here his voice failed, and he died." I am not a mad man, I am not a mad man, I doubt but the dying man would have repeated the faithful valet what he had already declared to be faithful friend.

—LEWIS CLARK IN PAGE.

It was at Ashburnham House, on the Sunday following the evening I passed with the Honorable Mr.

leugh at St. James's Palace, where she related what she had seen and heard, speaking of the subject to a lady friend of Harrington, who was so much surprised that he married to meet the dying declaration to him by his dying friend Lord Byron at Missolonghi, authorized her, should the occasion call for it, to repeat the story as she saw it; and she said that on the present libellous occasion does call for it, and I have done my duty.

QUEEN VICTORIA DENIES THE INNOCENT.
In order to produce a proof of innocence which, if Mrs. Stowe knew and concealed from the public, is, in itself, a crime upon the dead; if it did not know it, then she is unfit to be a writer or a reader.

It is the custom of the queens of England when any lady of rank has been overtaken by comparative poverty, by misfortune, or any honorable cause, to leave her apartments, and go to one of the royal or furnished apartments, cuisine, &c., in one of His Majesty's palaces, either at Hampton Court, Holbrooke, or, a greater compliment still, in the Royal Lodge, Windsor, and there to reside until such personal chastity and the matrimony virtue are restored to their former position.

In conformity with Queen, Victoria's regulations precedent with Queen, Victoria? She holds self the model wife, widow and Queen to all posterity.

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PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Closing of the Summer Vacations—Preparations for the Coming Year—Changes in the System.

On Monday next the schools throughout the city under the direction of the Board of Education will be reopened after the summer vacations and pupils and teachers once more enter on the duties of instructing and imparting knowledge. All the pupils have, no doubt, longed during some time past for the return of the school days, but as the vacation draws to a close they all naturally wish it were just a little longer. This latter wish some of the teachers and pupils naturally think would have been useless as the vacation would have been a week longer but for Commissioner Gross, who managed to defeat a movement to that effect at the last meeting of the Board of Education in July. However, the rule was adopted, and unless specially altered at the meeting of the Board to be held to-morrow evening the schools will be opened on Monday morning when the teachers will be expected to be at their posts. During the vacation a great many ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS have been made under the direction of the architect of the Board and the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs. Almost every school building in the city has been overhauled, the furniture repaired and the heating and ventilating apparatus put in order. The workmen have been obliged to "fly about,"

that their operations might not interfere with the opening of the schools; and by the end of the week all will be in readiness for the regular sessions to commence.

THE FREE COLLEGE.

will also reopen on Monday with a full register, the last examination some 530 applicants were admitted, making some 900 to 990 pupils on the roll. General Alexander S. Webb, who was chosen president by the Board of Trustees, has already commenced familiarizing himself with the duties of his position and the manner of working the college. It is said to be a man of rare executive ability, and under his direction the college is expected to take the foremost position among the universities of the nation.

The professorship of ancient languages and literature, late vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. Owens, still remains unfilled; but an appointment will probably be made at an early meeting of the Board. Mr. B. Silber, in the department, are sought to obtain the appointment, but what chances of success are there? Mr. Silber is a young man, Mr. W. T. Tidall graduated from the college with honors in 1869, and since that time has been engaged as tutor in the college. He is a great favorite among the students and among the faculty generally, well read, is a peculiarly successful teacher and an untiring student. Mr. Silber has been connected with the college since 1865, and since 1871, and his long connection is ample evidence of his efficiency. Mr. Charles Hiererman Ph. D., professor at the College of St. Francis Xavier, is also a candidate for the vacant position. Mr. Hiererman is, perhaps, one of the most thoroughly drilled Latin and Greek scholars in this country, and he is a man of high character and high ability. The two branches in the college to which he is now attached. The idea of dividing the office so as to make two professorships—one for Latin and one for Greek—has been suggested, and it is probable to receive more than polite consideration from the Board.

of Trustees. THE CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM are spoken of and will no doubt be made by the Board of Education at an early day. Among the principal changes spoken of is one which will, it is believed, will result in the school year being proposed to graduate the scale of teachers' pay accordance with their term of service. At present the pay is graduated according to the number of years of service on the roll of the Board, and it is thought that the Board will probably take into consideration the circumstances and experience of the individual teacher in making the scale of pay. It is thought that the teacher shall receive the higher remuneration. It is also proposed to divide the city into districts, increased to eight, and to assign one to each district. This will give the superintendent opportunities to keep the schools under much stricter surveillance and have the examinations officer, and the principal of the schools, and the arrangement will be more than offset by the increased efficiency in the schools.

THE GERMAN question should be agitated, but will scarcely be settled in accordance with views or wishes of the would be dominant class. The argument adduced by the German representative is that the German language is the language of the Continent for business or pleasure that a regular knowledge of German and French should be insisted upon. It is true that the German language is, perhaps, of killing the movement. Those who "use the continent for business or pleasure" can afford to pay for learning languages and the exorbitant cost of the modicum now required. The following studies tends to show that the experiment would entirely too expensive.

OF course, if the German, although contemplating many changes, have been reluctant in introducing them too speedily, less it might be feared that they would be taken advantage of.

with. One very important amendment to the present system which should be made by the next Legislature is the total abolishment of the local school boards. These boards are the cause of the "small fry" politicians and are ruled by the "big game" politicians. They recommend teachers for appointment or promotion as their "leaders" or "followers." It is not fair to have teachers serve long and faithfully in their positions without any experience, but having the good will of the rulers, promoted or appointed to fill higher positions in which vacancies may occur. The workings of these boards are entirely unbusinesslike and tend to do more towards demoralizing the schools as disheartening the teachers than many people are aware of. The Commissioners of Public Schools should have direct control of the schools and should be able to deal with the proposed division

the city and appointment of additional superintendents this direct control could be readily and satisfactorily exercised. This, however, is what is eagerly the doings of the Board of Education, as the Board should not be hampered by the quibbles of pettifogging politicians.

TWO HOURS WITH THE FRENCH CABLE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science Visit Duxbury.

[From the Boston Advertiser, August 31.]

A small party of scientific gentlemen, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed its sessions at Saratoga last week, received and accepted an invitation on Thursday, 26th instant, to visit the cable office in Duxbury. From Boston to Kingston station by rail, thence by stage coach to the cable office, they brought the party to the landing. In an old but well preserved clapboard mansion of that quaint old town were found the headquarters of this new era of science. The party was cordially and warmly welcomed by the manager, Mr. Brown, and were

once brought into the presence of the fitting, man-like image which indicated, in symbols on a grade of the Atlantic, the presence of the other side of the Atlantic. Intersecting the tremor of the image, or line of light, one inch length and one-eighth of an inch in breadth, the youthful engineer, who did not look the wizard that was within him, stepped forward, his assistant, a message in which occurred at intervals the words "New Orleans," "Citizens," &c., &c. While unveiling the apparatus the members of the Society received a message from France, sent expressly to them—

TO DUKUBBY, FROM BREAST-TIME, 5:20 P. M. (Paris time.)

The company present their compliments to the assembly at Boston, and hope to be able to send them news of the great international host race that will be gratifying to both.

The usual rate of transmission is about ten or twelve words per minute. Looking for the mechanism by which these wonderful results were obtained, the inquiring eye was attracted to a right-angled piece of iron on a pedestal, a medium-sized spiral of covered copper wire, said to consist of several thousand turns or convolutions, in the centre of which

place, since it is attached to a little magnet made from a piece of watch spring. From a lamp properly placed and shaded a beam of light was thrown upon the screen and the image of the object was projected on the dried lines engraved upon the graduated screen in front of the interpreter the flame-like image already mentioned. The cause of the image from Duxbury to the interpreter, with its right hand, was the set of keys or springs, one of which being pressed caused at first a deflection in a similar mirror, sending the image to the left, and then, after a short time, the key deflects the mirror at Brest in the opposite direction, sending the image to the left. Its indications are thus interpreted: the letter a denotes once to the right, the letter b the letter a twice, the letter c a fitting once to the right and then three times to the left denotes the letter b ; and thus letter by letter the message is sent.

Passing to an adjoining room the delicate instruments used for testing the electric conduction of the cables are shown, among which are condenser, galvanometer, battery, and other electrical apparatus, switches and plugs, and, crowning all, the wonderful Atlantic galvanometer of Sir William Hamilton, which is capable of measuring the resistance of cables in ohms and megohms, farads and megafarads to tell of leaks and microvoids, and all the terminology of conduction, resistance, electrostatic capacity and continuous insulation qualification.

Learning that the insulation of the deep-sea cable between Brest and St. Pierre has more than doubled in resistance since the cable was first committed to the embrace of Old Ocean, as is evinced by the fact that soon after it was laid the insulation resistance rose from 3,500 megohms to 5,000 megohms per nautical mile, increasing, until it is now 5,000 megohms per nautical mile. This improvement in the insulation of the cable is due to the fact that the cable is so free from coldness or diminished temperature that it is not suspected at great ocean depths. The insulation resistance of the portion of the cable connecting Luxemburg with Brest is much less, namely, 3,500 megohms per nautical mile.